UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/066,749	02/06/2002	Ji Yong Kim	P67577US0	4774

7590   03/25/2005

JACOBSON, PRICE, HOLMAN & STERN
PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
400 Seventh Street. N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

EXAMINER
SCUDERI, PHILIP S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2153	

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 February 2002</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-11</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-11</u> is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) <u>2,4,8 and 9</u> is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>26 February 2002</u> is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☒ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
          application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
      Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .   6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1.   Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.121(d)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 332, 333, 404-409, 416, and 432-436. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the

applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next

Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

3.   Claim 2 is objected to because the limitation "if it occurs in a web browser" lacks

antecedent support. Examiner suggests "if said event occurs in a web browser".

4.   Claim 4 is objected to because the limitation "to instruct it to request the same

event" lacks antecedent support. Examiner suggests "to instruct said participating client

to request the same event".

5.   , Claim 8 is objected to because the limitation "if it occurs in said Web browser"

lacks antecedent support. Examiner suggests "if said event occurs in said Web browser".

6.   Claim 9 is objected to because the limitation "to instruct it to request the same

event" lacks antecedent support. Examiner suggests "to instruct said Web browser to

request the same event".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8.   Claims 4 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter

which applicant regards as the invention.

9.   Claim 4 recites the limitation "said corresponding session participating client".

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim because it is unclear

whether the limitation refers to all of the plurality session participating clients or to a

particular one of the session participating clients.

10.   Claim 11 recites the limitation "storing a program typically composed of

commands". It is unclear whether the program does or does not comprise commands.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12.   Claims 1-3, 5-7, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Mirashrafi et al. (U.S. 6,199,096, hereinafter "Mirashrafi") in view of

Busey et al. (U.S. 6,785,708, hereinafter "Busey").

13.   With respect to claim 1, Mirashrafi discloses a Web collaborative browsing

method using a server [fig. 1 Bridgeport #103] comprising the following steps,

comprising the steps of:

         a), by a collaborative browsing client, opening a collaborative browsing session

[col. 3 lines 18-25];

         b), by said collaborative browsing client, creating a control message

corresponding to an event [col. 4 lines 22-23, The event is entering a URL into a browser

in a collaborative browsing session.] if the event occurs while said client is connected to a

Web server to conduct Web surfing [col. 4 lines 17-19], after said collaborative browsing

session is opened [col. 4 lines 9-19], and then sending the created control message to said

server [col. 4 lines 22-23, The URL is sent to the Bridgeport.] over a network [fig. 1

#150];

c), by said server, receiving the sent event occurrence control message [col. 4

lines 22-23] and transferring the received control message to a plurality of clients

participating in said collaborative browsing session opened by said collaborative

browsing client [col. 4 lines 23-25]; and

d), by a collaborative browsing component program of each of said session

participating clients, instructing a Web browser of a corresponding one of said session

participating clients in response to said control message to request the same event as that

having occurred in said collaborative browsing client, from said Web server [col. 4 lines

28-30].

Mirashrafi does not expressly disclose using an Internet relay chat (IRC) protocol

or that the server is a standard IRC server. Nonetheless, a Web collaborative browsing

method using an Internet relay chat (IRC) protocol and a standard IRC server was well

known in the art, as evidenced by Busey. In a similar art, Busey discloses a Web

collaborative browsing method [abstract lines 1-5] using an Internet relay chat (IRC)

protocol and a standard IRC server [col. 3 lines 61-64]. Given the teachings of Busey it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a standard IRC

server that uses an Internet relay chat (IRC) protocol for performing the Web

collaborative browsing method. The motivation for doing so would have been because

IRC is a continuously open packet protocol [Busey col. 3 lines 30-31] and is therefore

perfectly suited for providing the Web collaborative browsing method in a synchronous

manner [Mirashrafi abstract lines 1-2].

14.   With respect to claim 2, Mirashrafi in view of Busey teaches the method applied

to claim 1. Mirashrafi further discloses that step b) includes the step of:

        b-1) detecting said event if it occurs in a Web browser of said collaborative

browsing client [col. 4 lines 21-22] while said collaborative browsing client is connected

to said Web server via said Web browser thereof to conduct the Web surfing [col. 4 lines

17-19];

        b-2) analyzing the contents of the detected event [col. 4 line 22];

        b-3) creating said control message corresponding to the analyzed event contents

[col. 4 lines 22-23]; and

        b-4) sending the created control message to said server (an IRC server in view of

Busey, as applied to claim 1) over said network [col. 4 lines 22-23].

15.   With respect to claim 3, Mirashrafi in view of Busey teaches the method applied

to claim 1. Mirashrafi further discloses that said network is a wired network [fig. 4 #440,

col. 5 lines 41-44].

16.   With respect to claim 5, Mirashrafi in view of Busey teaches the method applied

to claim 1. Busey further discloses that it was well known to implement a collaborative

browsing component program with ActiveX [col. 6 lines 6-9]. Given the further teachings

of Busey it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the

collaborative browsing program using ActiveX. The motivation for doing so would have

been to have the collaborative browsing component program instruct the Web browser to

acquire a Web page [Busey col. 6 lines 6-8].

17.   With respect to claim 6, Mirashrafi in view of Busey teaches the method applied

to claim 1. Mirashrafi further discloses that said event includes a Web document request

event [fig. 2 #205].

18.   With respect to claim 7, Mirashrafi discloses a Web collaborative browsing

system using a server [fig. 1 Bridgeport #103], comprising:

event occurrence processing means for creating a control message corresponding

to a type of event [col. 4 lines 22-23, The event is entering a URL into a browser during a

collaborative browsing session.] if the event occurs in a Web browser of a collaborative

browsing client while said client is connected to a Web server via said Web browser to

conduct Web surfing [col. 4 lines 17-19], and then sending the created control message to

said server [col. 4 lines 22-23, The URL is sent to the Bridgeport.]; and

event synchronization means for receiving said control message via said server

[col. 4 lines 22-23] and instructing a corresponding Web browser in response to the

received control message to request the same event as that having occurred in said

collaborative browsing client, from said Web server [col. 4 lines 23-30].

Mirashrafi does not expressly disclose using an Internet relay chat (IRC) protocol

or that the server is a standard IRC server. Nonetheless, a Web collaborative browsing

method using an Internet relay chat (IRC) protocol and a standard IRC server was well

known in the art, as evidenced by Busey. In a similar art, Busey discloses a Web

collaborative browsing method [abstract lines 1-5] using an Internet relay chat (IRC) protocol and a standard IRC server [col. 3 lines 61-64]. Given the teachings of Busey it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a standard IRC server that uses an Internet relay chat (IRC) protocol for performing the Web collaborative browsing method. The motivation for doing so would have been because IRC is a continuously open packet protocol [Busey col. 3 lines 30-31] and is therefore perfectly suited for providing the Web collaborative browsing method in a synchronous manner [Mirashrafi abstract lines 1-2].

19.   With respect to claim 10, Mirashrafi in view of Busey teaches the system applied to claim 7. Mirashrafi further discloses that said event includes a Web document request event [fig. 2 #205].

20.   With respect to claim 11, Mirashrafi in view of Busey teaches the method applied to claim 1. Mirashrafi further discloses a digital processor-readable storage medium [fig. 6 #608] for storing a program typically composed of commands executable by a digital processor [fig. 6 #602] to perform the Web collaborative browsing method taught by claim 1 [Col. 9 lines 53-56 disclose that the hardware elements of figure 6 are suitable to be deployed as a Bridgeport.].

21.   Claims 4, 8, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Mirashrafi in view of Busey, and further in view of Esenther (U.S. Application

Publication 2002/0138624).

22.   With respect to claim 4, Mirashrafi in view of Busey teaches the method applied

to claim 1. Mirashrafi further discloses that step d) includes the steps of:

        d-1) receiving said control message from said server (an IRC server in view of

Busey, as applied to claim 1) [col. 4 lines 23-25]; and

        d-3) applying a command to a Web browser of a corresponding session

participating client to instruct it to request the same event as that having occurred in said

collaborative browsing client, from said Web server [col. 4 lines 28-30].

The instant teachings do not expressly teach analyzing the received control message to

determine a type of said event having occurred in said collaborative browsing client and

applying the command based on the determination result. The only event type expressly

taught is updating a URL. Nonetheless, synchronizing other browsing events was well

known in the art, as evidenced by Esenther. In a similar art, Esenther discloses a method

for collaborative web browsing that synchronizes a plurality of events [abstract lines 1-5],

analyzes received control messages [¶60 lines 1-2] to determine a type of event having

occurred in a collaborative browsing client [¶60 lines 3-6], and applies the a command

based on the determination result [¶64]. Given the teachings of Esenther it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to synchronize browser events other than

only URLs, to analyze the received control messages to determine a type of said event

having occurred in said collaborative browsing client, and to apply the command based

on the determination result. The motivation for doing so would have been so that users could synchronize significant states of their web browsers [Esenther abstract lines 1-5].

23.   With respect to claim 8, Mirashrafi in view of Busey teaches the system applied to claim 7. Mirashrafi further discloses that said event occurrence processing means includes:

an event occurrence detector for detecting said event [col. 4 lines 21-22] if it occurs in said Web browser of said collaborative browsing client [col. 4 lines 21-22] while said client is connected to said Web server via said Web browser thereof to conduct Web surfing [col. 4 lines 17-19];

an event analyzer for analyzing the contents of the detected event [col. 4 lines 21-22]; and

a message sender for creating said control message corresponding to the analyzed event contents and sending the created control message to said server (an IRC server using the IRC protocol in view of Busey, as applied to claim 7) [col. 4 lines 21-23].

The instant teachings do not expressly teach analyzing the received control message to determine the type of said event. The only event type expressly taught is updating a URL. Nonetheless, synchronizing other browsing events was well known in the art, as evidenced by Esenther. In a similar art, Esenther discloses a method for collaborative web browsing that synchronizes a plurality of events [abstract lines 1-5] and analyzes events to determine the event types [¶54 lines 1-7, The events must be analyzed to build the HTTP requests.]. Given the teachings of Esenther it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to synchronize browser events other than only URLs and

to analyze the events to determine the event types. The motivation for doing so would

have been so that users could synchronize significant states of their web browsers

[Esenther abstract lines 1-5].

24.   With respect to claim 9, Mirashrafi in view of Busey teaches the system applied

to claim 7. Mirashrafi further discloses that said event synchronization means includes:

        a message receiver for receiving said control message from said server (an IRC

server in view of Busey, as applied to claim 7) [col. 4 lines 21-25]; and

        an event requester for applying a command to said corresponding Web browser to

instruct it to request the same event as that having occurred in said collaborative

browsing client, from said Web server [inherent in view of col. 4 lines 28-30].

        The instant teachings do not expressly teach a message analyzer for analyzing the

received control message to determine a type of said event having occurred in said

collaborative browsing client and applying the command based on the determination

result. The only event type expressly taught is updating a URL. Nonetheless,

synchronizing other browsing events was well known in the art, as evidenced by

Esenther. In a similar art, Esenther discloses a method for collaborative web browsing

that synchronizes a plurality of events [abstract lines 1-5], analyzes received control

messages [¶60 lines 1-2] to determine a type of event having occurred in a collaborative

browsing client [¶60 lines 3-6], and applies the a command based on the determination

result [¶64]. Given the teachings of Esenther it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to synchronize browser events other than only URLs, to provide a

message analyzer for analyzing the received control messages to determine a type of said

event having occurred in said collaborative browsing client, and to apply the command

based on the determination result. The motivation for doing so would have been so that

users' could synchronize significant states of their web browsers [Esenther abstract lines
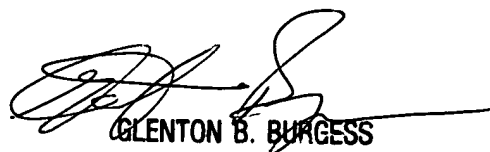
1-5].

Conclusion

25.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

26.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Philip S. Scuderi whose telephone number is (571) 272-

5865. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8am-5pm.

27.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Glenton B. Burgess can be reached on (703) 305-4792. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-

9306.

28.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GLENTON B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100